

Gallipolis Journal.

R. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO
THE INTERESTS OF
GALLIA COUNTY.
\$2.00 in advance.

Sherman House,
SECOND STREET, ABOVE PUBLIC
SQUARE,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
CONDUCTED BY
M. JEFFERS.
THIS House has been entirely refitted and
furnished, and now offers, SUPERIOR
ACCOMMODATIONS to the public.
CONVENIENCE TO AND FROM THE LANDING
FREE OF CHARGE.

C. J. MENAGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GALLIPOLIS, O.
PROSECUTES Pension and Bounty
Money Claims with diligence,
promptness, and fidelity.
Office, west side of the Public Square.
Nov. 25, 1864.

C. W. MOULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CINCINNATI, O.
OFFICE, No. 17 1/2 WEST THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND WALNUT.

J. A. VAN VLECK,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN CEDAR
AND SPRUCE,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
All work warranted. Charge
moderate. Ladies waited on at the
residence, if desired. None but the best
material used. All modern improvements
furnished.
July 21, 1864.

National Hotel.
CORNER OF
THIRD AND GRAPE STREETS,
GALLIPOLIS, O.
Nearly Opposite the Bureka Mills.
H. BRENNEMAN,
PROPRIETOR.
(Late of the American House.)

THE "NATIONAL" has been lately refitted
and newly furnished throughout. As a
Hotel, it is unequalled by any in Gallipolis.
The Proprietor will give personal attention
to the comfort of his guests, and spare no
effort to render entire satisfaction.
A hack will carry passengers to and from
steamboats. A share of public patronage is
respectfully solicited.
Jan. 21, 1864.

GARNETT HOUSE.
JAS. E. RICHARDSON,
PROPRIETOR.
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
THIS House is pleasantly situated on
Second Street, below the Public Square,
and but one square from the steamboat land-
ing.
Every attention paid to the comfort of
guests.
Terms moderate.
June 30, 1864.

To Soldiers Heirs.
The subscriber continues the prosecution
of all claims against the Government. He is not
fettered with a multiplicity of business, pre-
venting his proper attention to the claims in
hand. From late regulations in the pension
office, the labor and time required in establish-
ing pensions is greatly increased, but with
no other business in hand he devotes his whole
time to the business in which he is engaged.
He has been a Notary Public for the last ten
years, and continues to execute deeds, mort-
gages, and all other instruments to be acknowl-
edged before such officers.
He may be found, at his office on Front
street below the steamboat landing.
LEWIS NEWSOM.
Jan. 12, 1865.—3m

DR. C. R. STERNEMAN.
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE ON LOCUST STREET.
(Near the Court House.)
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
ALL work warranted, charges moderate.
None but the best material used.
Teeth mounted on Rubber, Vulcanite, Gutta
Percha, Gold and Silver.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Jan. 12, 1865.

BAILEY & CHERRINGTON'S
NEWS DEPOT
AND
LIVERY STABLE.
Gallipolis.
CINCINNATI dailies, New York weeklies,
Harper's, Atlantic, and all the various
Magazines, always on hand.
Jas. 12, 1865.

JOHN A. ROBINSON,
Wholesale Grocer,
LOWER SIDE
Public Square,
Gallipolis, Ohio.
Jan. 1, 1865.

House and Lot in Gallipolis—For Sale.
SITUATE on the corner of Short and
Front Streets, at the upper end of town.
Good cottage House, well of excellent water,
and some fruit trees on the premises—would
make an excellent business stand. Posses-
sion given on the 1st of April. Terms reason-
able. Inquire at the Real Estate Agency of
Jan. 12, 1865.

Gallipolis Journal.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—JAYNESON.
Volume XXX. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1865. Number 13.

IRONICAL ODE.
Composed for the occasion of laying the
corner stone of the Slave-holders Confederacy,
"The Corner Stone of the Confederacy is Slavery."
—A. H. STEPHENS.
We lay beneath this corner stone,
Enriched in zinc and mortar,
The names of Davis, Floyd and Toombs,
And Quantrell of Lawrence slaughter;
We'll show the world that slaves were made
To increase our pride and treasure—
Let "mudslide" toil to earn their bread—
The great should live in pleasure.

Some say what's built, on human wrong.
Can't stand the wear of years.
That's but the saying of an ancient Book,
Full of horrid woes and fears;
It says "as we to others give,
In turn to us we must receive."
We'll show the world that this is not so,
When the North is well defeated.

The "perilous times" so long foretold,
May come with sad dejection,
To purpose vile we'll sell our kin,
And ruin all affection.
No tender ties shall contravene
The F. V.'s promotion—
We claim dominion o'er the land,
And prowess on the ocean.

No crowns are won in quiet times.
No thrones are built by reason—
The royal robes of Knights and Lords
Are often made by treason;
Let titled monarchs through the earth,
Learn by our future sequel,
Our fathers falsely taught of you,
"All men are free and equal."

What, though a million soldiers fall,
In bloody scenes of battles,
The abolition North shall yield,
Our right to human chatties;
We'll drap the land in weeds of woe,
Fill Northern homes with anguish—
And cause their creed of "higher law,"
Through coming years to languish!

For us sympathizers, North,
Will fan the rebel fire—
And this we know, as time must show,
Will raise our fabric higher;
Point the new flag—the stars and bars
Shall float in royal fervor,
The poor may grind, the rich shall rise,
And tyrants rule forever.

[By Request]
CONFESSIONS OF KING ALCOHOL.
Come, Alcohol, now answer me
The questions I shall put to thee:
What is thy age? what is thy name?
What is thy trade? what is thy name?

My age, it is a thousand years;
My aim, to fill the world with tears;
My trade, to kill and make expense;
My name it is Intemperance.

Long have I ruled upon the earth;
To every crime I've given birth;
My customers are old and young;
I spread distress where'er I go.

My dwelling place is at the bar;
My customers are old and young;
I make their heads, I drain their purse,
I turn their blessings to a curse.

I daily breathe a poisonous breath;
My drink is liquid fire and death;
My lodging place is Satan's seat;
My food is filth and serpent meat.

My face is covered with a mask;
My hiding place is in a cask;
My business, to engender strife,
And put asunder man and wife.

I visit grog-shops all around;
Where Satan is, I'm always found;
I am his waiter day and night;
His service is my chief delight.

He is my captain and my guide;
I always stand close by his side;
Have killed more men, upon my word,
Than famine, pestilence, and sword.

With my deceitful, flattering tongue,
I draw to me both old and young;
And when I get them in my snare,
I chain them fast, and keep them there.

But temperance men I mostly dread,
For they are ruining my trade;
And if their course should further go,
I fear 'twill prove my overthrow.

Thus Alcohol disclosed to me
His character and destiny;
Although a liar from his youth,
He once has blundered into truth.

Then, temperance men, be wide awake,
The foe begins to fear and quake,
Stand to your posts, go hand in hand,
And drive the monster from the land.

Rebel Atrocities.
THE PRISON PEN AT SALISBURY—TES-
TIMONY OF THE ESCAPED THIRDS
CORRESPONDENTS—FIENDISH CRU-
ELTY OF THE REBEL AUTHORITIES—
WHOLESALE STARVATION AND MUR-
DER OF UNION PRISONERS—THE
HORRORS OF THE HOSPITALS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The fol-
lowing testimony was given to-day
before the Committee on the Con-
duct of the War by Albert D. Rich-
ardson:

I am a Tribune correspondent, was
captured by the rebels May 3, 1863,
at midnight, on a hay bale in the
Mississippi river, opposite Vicks-
burg. After confinement in six dif-
ferent prisons was sent to Salisbury,
N. C. February 2, 1864, and kept
there until December 18, 1864, when
I escaped. For several months
Salisbury was the most endurable
rebel prison I had seen. The six
hundred inmates, exercised in the
open air, were comparatively well
fed and kindly treated. But early
in October ten thousand regular pris-
oners of war arrived there, and it
immediately changed into a scene of
cruelty and horrors. It was densely
crowded; rations were cut down and
issued very irregularly; friends out-
side could not even send in a plate of
food; the prisoners suffered constantly
and often intensely for want of
water, bread and shelter.

prison ration always suffered from
hunger. Very frequently one or
more divisions of a thousand men
would receive no rations for twenty
four hours; sometimes they were
without a morsel of food for forty-
eight hours. The few who had mon-
ey would pay from five to twenty
dollars rebel currency for a little loaf
of bread. Most prisoners traded the
buttons from their blouses for food.
Many, though the weather was very
inclement and snows frequent, sold
coats from their backs and shoes
from their feet. Yet I was assured,
on authority entirely trustworthy,
that the great commissary warehouse,
near the prison, was filled with pro-
visions; that the commissariat found
it difficult to obtain storage for his
flour and meat; that when a subordi-
nate asked the post commandant,
Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the
prisoners full rations?" he replied,
"No, God damn them; give them
quarter rations." I know, from per-
sonal observation, that corn and pork
are very abundant in that region
about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners
had no shelter whatever. They were
all thinly clad. Thousands were
barefooted. Not one in twenty had
either overcoat or blanket. Many
hundreds were without shirts, and
hundreds more without blouses. At
last one Sibley tent and one "A" tent
were furnished to each squad of one
hundred. With the closest crowd-
ing these sheltered about one half
the prisoners. The rest burrowed
in the ground, crept under buildings,
or shivered through the nights in the
open air, upon the frozen, muddy, or
snowy soil. If the rebels, at the
time of their capture, had not stolen
their shelter-tents, blankets, clothing
and money, they would have suffered
little from cold. If the prison au-
thorities had permitted a few hundred
of them, either upon parole or under
guard, to cut logs within two miles
of the garrison, the prisoners would
have gladly built comfortable and
ample barracks in one week. But
the commandant would never, in a
densely wooded region, with the cars
which brought it passing by the walls
of the prison, even furnish half the
fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible
condition. By crowding the patients
thick as they could be upon the floor
they would contain six hundred in-
mates. They were always full to
overflowing, with thousands seeking
admission in vain. In the two large
wards, containing jointly about two
hundred and fifty patients, there
was no fire whatever; the others had
small fireplaces, but were always
cold. One ward, which held forty
patients, was comparatively well fur-
nished. In the other eight the sick
and dying men lay upon the cold and
usually naked floor, for the scanty
straw furnished us soon became too
filthy and full of vermin for use. The
authorities never supplied a single
blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed,
for those eight wards; we could not
procure even brooms to keep them
clean, or cold water to wash the faces
of the inmates. Pneumonia, catarrh,
and diarrhea were the prevailing
diseases; but they were directly the
result of hunger and exposure. More
than half who entered the hospitals
died in a very few days. The de-
ceased, always without coffins, were
loaded into a dead-cart, piled upon
each other like logs of wood, and so
driven out to be thrown into a trench
and covered with earth.

The rebel surgeons were generally
humane and attentive; they endeav-
ored to improve the shocking condi-
tion of the hospitals, but the Salisbu-
ry and Richmond authorities both
disregarded their complaints and
protests.

On November 25th many of the
prisoners had been without food for
forty-eight hours. Desperate from
hunger, without any matured plan, a
few of them said: "We may as well
die in one way as another, let us
break out of this horrible place." So
some of them wrested the guns from
a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just
entering the yard, killing two or six
resisted, and wounding five or six.
Others attempted to open the fence,
but they had neither adequate tools
nor concert of action. Before they
could effect a breach every gun in
the garrison was turned upon them;
the field pieces opened with grape
and canister, and they dispersed to
their quarters. Five minutes from
the beginning the attempt was quell-
ed, and hardly a prisoner to be seen
in the yard. My own quarters were
a hundred and fifty yards from the
scene of the insurrection; in our vi-
cinity there had been no participa-
tion at all in it, and yet, for twenty
minutes after it was ended, the guards
upon the fence on each side of us,
with deliberate aim, fired into the
tents upon helpless and innocent men.
They killed fifteen and wounded sixty,
not one-tenth of whom had taken
part in the attempt; many of whom
were ignorant of it until they heard
the guns.

Deliberate cold blooded murders
of peaceable men, where there was
no pretence that they were breaking
any prison regulation, were very fre-
quent. On October 16 Lieutenant
Davis, of the 158th New York Infan-

try, was thus shot dead by a guard
who, the day before, had been openly
swearing he would "kill some dam-
ned Yankee yet." November 8th,
Luther Conrad, of the 45th Pennsyl-
vania Infantry, a delirious patient
from one of the hospitals, was simi-
larly murdered. November 3, a
chimney in one of the hospitals fell
down, crushing several men under
it.

Orders were immediately given to
the guard to let no one approach the
building on the pretext that there
might be another insurrection. Two
patients from that hospital did not
hear the order, and were returning
to their quarters, when I saw a sen-
tinel on the fence within twenty feet
of them, without challenging them,
raise his piece and fire, killing one
and wounding the other. Major Gee,
at the time was standing immedi-
ately beside the sentinel, who must have
acted under his direct orders. De-
cember 16, Moses Smith, of the 7th
Maryland (colored) Infantry, while
standing beside my quarters, search-
ing for scraps of food from the sweep-
ings of the cook-house, was shot
through the head. There were very
many similar murders. I never knew
any pretence even made of investiga-
ting or punishing them. Our lives
were never safe for one moment.

Any sentinel, at any hour of day or
night, could deliberately shoot down
any prisoners, or into any group of
prisoners, black or white, and he
would not even be taken off his post
for it.

Nearly every week an officer came
into the prison to recruit for the rebel
army. Sometimes he offered boun-
ties; always he promised good cloth-
ing and abundant food. Between
twelve hundred and eighteen hun-
dred of our men enlisted in two
months. I was repeatedly asked by
prisoners, sometimes with tears in
their eyes, "What shall I do? I
don't want to starve to death. I am
growing weaker daily; if I stay here
I shall follow my comrades to the
hospital and death. If I enlist
I may live until I can escape."

I had charge of the clothing left
by the dead, and I resented it to the
living. I distributed articles of
clothing to more than two thousand
prisoners, but when I escaped there
were fully five hundred without a
shoe or a stocking, and more yet
with no garment above the waist ex-
cept one blouse or one shirt. Men
came to me frequently upon whom
the rebels, when they captured them,
had left nothing whatever except a
light cotton shirt and a pair of light,
ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were
kept and the daily consolidated re-
ports made up under my supervision.
During the two months between Oc-
tober 18 and December 18 the aver-
age number of prisoners was about
7,500. The deaths for that period
were fully 1,500, or twenty per cent.
of the whole. I brought away the
names of more than twelve hundred
of the dead; some of the remainder
were never reported; the others I
could not procure on the day of my
escape without exciting suspicion.

As the men grew more and more de-
bilitated the percentage of deaths in-
creased. I left about 6,500 remain-
ing in the garrison December 18, and
they were then dying at the average
rate of twenty-eight a day, or thirty-
three per cent. a month.

The simple truth is that the rebel
authorities are murdering our sol-
diers at Salisbury by cold and hun-
ger, while they might easily supply
them with ample food and fuel—
They are doing this systematically,
and I believe are killing intentionally,
for the purpose of either forcing
our Government to an exchange or
forcing our prisoners into the rebel
army.

The United States navy consists
of 671 vessels, of which seventy
are iron-clads—as against 21 English
and 17 French ocean-going iron-
clads. In round numbers the re-
spective navies may be thus re-
capitulated, including all classes of
ships, gunboats for harbor defence,
and floating batteries, and excluding
small gunboats, transports, &c.:
England, 669 ships; France, 482;
Russia, 550 to 600; United States,
700. We have the monitors so well
adapted for harbor and coast defence,
and whereas the largest guns on the
British and France iron-clads are 68
pounders and 100-pounders, many of
our guns carry a shot of 450 pounds.

The comparatively small foreign
guns are chiefly valued on their
penetrating power, while our larger
ordnance is distinguished for its
smashing power. This was shown,
not long ago, at Washington Navy
Yard, when "a six-inch solid plate,
manufactured at a celebrated estab-
lishment in France, was shot through
and broken into fragments, at the
first discharge from a fifteen-inch
gun." They know nothing abroad
of guns of that calibre, carrying 450-
pound shot. The foreign iron-clads
are defective in one essential respect;
they are only partially armor-plated:
the bow and the stern of wood. A
ball which can shiver a solid six inch
plate into fragments would soon carry
destruction into the vulnerable parts
of a partially armored ship. At this

moment, we have three times as
many iron-plated vessels as England
possesses—most of them equal to
her boasted Warrior, and it has been
said by J. Scott Russell, the builder
of the Great Eastern, that a fleet of
twenty Warriors would be more for-
midable than the whole of England's
wooden ships put together.

It is to the disadvantage of the
French and English iron-clads that
their qualities have not yet been test-
ed in battle. Ours have. Ours are
new creations, and new principles of
construction have been applied to
them. In March, 1861, when Mr.
Lincoln entered office, our navy con-
sisted of only 46 vessels—we now
have 673, carrying 4,610 guns, and
with 510,000 tons of aggregate ton-
nage. We have ventured on new
forms when building our war ships,
and have adopted a kind of cannon
before untried. Other navies may
carry a greater number of guns—but
two of our fifteen-inch calibre guns
might destroy the whole of such a
fleet as Nelson won Trafalgar with.
We have studied and acquired the
principles of invulnerability, and our
war steamers are not surpassed for
rapid sailing. Our commercial na-
vies even now is greater than that of
England, and our national navy is
already more than a match for the
utmost force she could bring against
us. The combined fleets of France
and England, if brought near our
coasts, with hostile purposes, must
be annihilated. In a fair, stand-up
contest we should certainly destroy
them. Our American navy, then, is
justly the wonder of the world.
Happily for the nations, we are not
inclined to employ it for conquest.
Our power is placid in its greatness.
—Phil. Free.

The notorious injustice of the
drafting system as carried out by
the officials having it in charge, is
bringing down upon it, the indigna-
tion of the whole community. The
Provost Marshal, General James B.
Fry has shown himself so utterly in-
competent, that the entire New York
delegation in Congress has petitioned
the President for his removal.
Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has
addressed a letter to the President
showing conclusively the violation of
all law by these officials, and de-
manding, that justice be done the
people by obliging them to carry
out the law as passed by Congress,
and not as they choose to construe
it. We should like to publish Gov.
Curtin's whole letter to show our
readers why it is that we are thus
oppressed, but want of space forbids
it. We present the concluding para-
graphs of it, by way of showing the
spirit of the whole.

Sir, you may not have been here
before apprised of the fact that your
subordinates are wholly disregard-
ing the act of 24th of February, 1864.
They are proceeding in open and di-
rect violation of it, and are thus cre-
ating, naturally, great confusion and
uncertainty among the people. They
announce on the one hand that al-
though a three-years man counts only
as a one year man towards the quota
on which he volunteers, yet that he
shall be counted as three years man
towards the quota on the other hand,
they are cyphering out a defi-
ciency on the last call, by counting
three one-year men as only equiv-
alent to one three-years man, which is
equally against law. Thus the quota
of Pennsylvania, under the call of
the 18th July last, was filled in ac-
cordance with the law by men to
serve for not less than one year. The
term of service of these men is not
yet half expired, and yet your sub-
ordinates are threatening a draft to
fill an alleged deficiency on that
very call, the existence of which
they attempt to make out by per-
sisting in their unlawful and unsub-
stantial theories and calculations.

Our people know that the Govern-
ment requires more men. They are
willing to furnish them—heavy as
the burden has become on the indus-
trial population. Let the require-
ment be made in the clear definite
shape which the law provides for,
and it will be cheerfully complied
with. But it is hardly to be toler-
ated that your subordinates should
be permitted to longer to pursue the
system of substituting, for the law,
an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of
this Commonwealth, who have al-
ways given a cheerful and hearty
support to your Government in the
prosecution of this war—it is my
duty to insist and I do insist—that
you enforce upon your subordinates
that obedience to the law which you
owe, as well as they and all of us.
It is of evil example, and it tends to
enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just
power of the Government, that you
should suffer your officers to treat
with open contempt any acts of Con-
gress, and especially those which you
have yourself approved, and which
regulate a matter of such deep and

delicate moment as the enforcing a
draft for the military service. Rely-
ing heartily on your wisdom and jus-
tice to set right what has thus been
going wrong, and to compel hence-
forth on the part of all a proper re-
spect for and obedience to the laws
of the land.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
A. G. CURTIN.

STAMPS ON OIL LEASES.
We are indebted to H. F. Avehill,
Esq., for the following in regard to
Stamps on Oil Leases, from the Com-
missioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th, 1865.
SIR: Your letter of Dec. 30, 1864,
in relation to the stamp duty on an
"oil lease," a form of which is en-
closed, has been received.

The law makes the "rent or rental
value" the test which determines the
amount of the stamp duty, and of
course when the rent is fixed at a
specified sum in money, the stamp
duty is easily determined.

In the case of these oil leases, how-
ever, there is very rarely a fixed
rental value in money agreed upon.
In such cases the annual rent or ren-
tal value can only be determined by
estimation. If the lease is of new
and untried lands, there is, of course,
a possibility that it may turn out to
be worthless, so far as the produc-
tion of oil is concerned, but it would
not be safe to assume that it would
always, or perhaps, ever be so.

The rental value cannot, in these
cases, be accurately determined, and
of course the stamp duty can no
more be accurately calculated, and
therefore, parties in such cases are
advised to apply to the Collector un-
der section 162 of the act of June
30, to have the stamp duty deter-
mined, which of course involves the
calculation of the annual value.

If the land has been worked before
the lease is made, or if the original
lessee in such case under lets or as-
signs his lease or a portion or un-
divided interest in it, the Collector will
have some reliable data to start upon,
but in all cases he should estimate
from the best information he can get,
the probable average rental value,
and of course in doing this he will
have regard to his own knowledge
of the premises, the information de-
rived from the parties and others,
and the stipulations of the lease—and
if the rent is payable in oil, the aver-
age market value of the oil is an ele-
ment in the calculation, and in cases
where he is in doubt, he will receive
such instructions as may be desired
from this office.

Such leases, whether of oil, coal,
or mineral lands, are held to be sub-
ject to stamp duty as leases, and a
stamp as an agreement or contract is
of course insufficient.

Very Respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Dep't Commissioner.
H. F. AVEHILL, Esq.,
Charleston, W. Va.

From Columbus.
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-
MENT RATIFIED BY THE
HOUSE.**

In the House, this afternoon, the
resolution "ratifying the Constitu-
tional Amendment" abolishing
slavery being the special order, Mr.
Beer, Copperhead, offered the Vir-
ginia Slave Code resolution as a sub-
stitute, which was voted down—yeas
11, nays 50. Several speeches were
then made by the Copperheads
against the resolution, which the ma-
jority treated with silent contempt.

The vote being taken on the adop-
tion of the resolution, resulted yeas
58, nays 18, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative
were—Messrs. Allison, Ayres, Bab-
cock, Bidwell, Brachman, Brinker-
hoff, Clark, Cochran, Davenport,
Dawson, Delano, Deford, Dryden,
Evans, of Brown, Evans, of Clinton,
Everett, Ferrell, Forbes, Free, Gal-
logly, Glover, Green, of Hamilton,
Gunsalus, Harrison, Hayden, Hix-
on, Hogg, Hoover, Huston, John-
ston, of Athens, Johnson, of Law-
rence, Johnson, of Summit, Keyser,
of Noble, Kibbee, Kirby, Kneland,
Lindsley, Little, Lockwood, Long,
Lyon, McGill, McIntyre, Messenger,
Miller, Odlin, Purcell, Randall, Re-
ber, Root, Scott, Seig, Spahr, Thomp-
son, Warner, Waters, West.

Those who voted in the negative
were—Messrs. Beer, Desbach, Ed-
wards, Estill, Fielding, Hibbs, Jones,
Keyser of Monroe, Putnam, Thorpe,
The votes in the affirmative are all
Union men and those in the negative
all Copperheads.

There were 27 members absent,
most of whom are Union.

The House also adopted a joint
resolution requesting the Governor
to fire a salute of 100 guns in honor
of the passage of the Constitutional
Amendment resolution.

"Men and Brethren! Pay your
little debts. If you will cheat, cheat
sublimely, like Fowler and Floyd,
but do not attempt to ride two horses
at once, by sustaining on one side
the character of a high-minded Chris-
tian citizen, and on the other, that
of a pretty purloiner."—*Alton Tele-
graph.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Square 10 lines or less, one insertion \$1.00
each subsequent " " .75
YEARLY ADVERTISING. \$50.00
One Column changeable quarterly. 40.00
Three quarters of a column. 30.00
One half " " 20.00
One quarter " " 15.00

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in all cases in advance. Divorce notices to be
paid without respect to persons. Oblig-
atory notices not exceeding ten lines, published
free, over that five cents a line.
Marriage notices, and deaths inserted free of
charge, where the parties are, or have been
residents of Gallia county.
Advertising Patrons will be entitled to one
Editorial notice, free of charge, all others to be
paid for in advance.

COLEMAN, Feb. 8.

EXCHANGE OF REBEL PRISONERS.
200 OCT OF 500 DECLINE AN EX-
CHANGE.—Yesterday Col. Richard-
son, Commanding at Camp Chase,
received instructions from the Com-
missary General of Prisoners for
exchange) in detachments of 500,
and in which he was not to include
any who did not wish to be ex-
changed. He called out the first
500, to whom he read the order,
which was received with cheers. He
then announced that those who did
not wish to be exchanged were not
obliged to go, and ordered any such
to step forward five paces. Only
three or four stepped forward. He
then ordered all back to their quar-
ters. This was not the end of the
matter however. Soon after he re-
ceived a score or so of notes from
prisoners requesting to be kept be-
hind. Col. Richardson then re-
solved to test the matter thoroughly,
and again assembled the five hun-
dred. He stated to them all that had
occurred. He told them that he
would take another vote which should
be final, explaining to them that
those who remained behind would
have to continue in prison. He then
called upon them to make their
choice. Immediately two-hundred
and sixty stepped forward, request-
ing to remain, some of them stating
that they preferred to stay in prison
ten years rather than be sent back to
the rebel army. This number in-
cluded all present who had served
under Hood. There are near 10,000
prisoners altogether at Camp Chase.
—*Cin. Gazette.*

Dr. Elder lectured in Chicago
Monday night, from a report which
we take the following:

A member of Congress had asked
him the question whether wealth in-
creased in proportion to population.
He thought the query was one of
great magnitude. He believed we
had a population of 2,000,000 more
to-day than on the afternoon when
Sumpter fell. Our productiveness
has been doubled since the rebel-
lion. The waste of war is but a bag-
atelle compared with the waste of
unproductive labor. We can come
out richer at the end of seven years
war than before it.

Through the stimulus given to la-
bor by the war, our productions were
now \$750,000,000 per year more
than during the years of peace. The
foreign emigration was immense. It
had increased vastly within eighteen
months. England had sold us our
bonds at half price at the commence-
ment of the war; she would yet buy
them back at a premium. We gave
England one screw on cotton; we
will give her one more on gold.
When our war closes we shall burst
the Bank of England.

The recent arrest of a number
of substitute swindlers in New York
City has revealed stupendous frauds
in filling up the quota of that city
and the interior towns of the State.
It is alleged that two-thirds of the
credits are based on forged enlist-
ments. We trust an explanation has
now been found of the mystery by
which while our armies are forma-
ble on paper they are so weak in the
field. Measures should be adopted,
by which men and not credits may
follow a call for troops. Had one-
third of the requisitions already
made been properly filled, the war
might now be at an end.

SALE OF REBEL COTTON.—It will
be recollected that on the receipt of
a mere rumor that rebel prisoners
were being badly treated, an inves-
tigation was ordered in the rebel
Congress, and also that 900 bales of
Mobile cotton were appropriated and
permission asked that it might be
sent to this city and sold for the ben-
efit of the rebel prisoners. The per-
mission was granted. The cotton
arrived here to-day, and was sold at
auction for \$300,000. Together with
the good treatment these prisoners
received at our hands, this sum will
render their condition anything but
deplorable.

"The religion that is to sanc-
tify the world, pays its debts.